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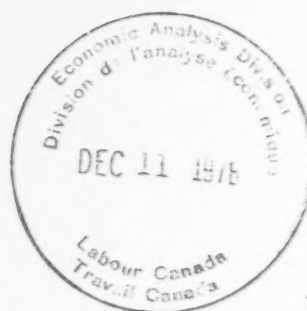


Province of Nova Scotia

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Current Labour Force Statistics in Nova Scotia

OCTOBER, 1978



ISSN 0382-1102

ECONOMICS & RESEARCH DIVISION

FOREWORD

The monthly reviews, in summary form, Provincial and National adjustments in the labour force activity during the year including a year-over-year analysis.

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained from a sample survey of households conducted by Statistics Canada. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to a specific week covered by the survey each month. The survey sample represents all persons in the population 15 years of age and over residing in Canada with the exception of those in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces. These excluded categories amount to about three percent of the total population 15 years of age and over.

The data and analysis presented in the foregoing tables are only intended as an overall insight into labour force activity and composition. A certain amount or more detailed information is available upon request from the Nova Scotia Department of Labour.

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HIGHLIGHTS

<u>NOVA SCOTIA</u>	<u>1978</u>	
	<u>September to October Changes</u>	
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Seasonally-Adjusted</u>
Labour Force	+ 4.0	+ 5.0
Employed	+ 3.0	+ 3.0
Unemployed	+ 2.0	+ 2.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Participation Rate (%)	+ 0.7	+ 0.8

ANALYSIS ¹

October saw the Nova Scotia unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) increase by 0.4 percentage points from 9.8 percent in September to 10.2 percent in October. A year ago at this time, the rate was 10.7 percent. The reason for the increase in the unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) was caused by the increase in the labour force of 5,000 persons, with only 3,000 of this total increase finding jobs. The end result was an increase of 2,000 persons in the unemployment figures. This increase of 2,000 persons in the unemployment level, from 34,000 persons in September to 36,000 persons in October, finally caused the increase in the unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted). For this time last year, the total number unemployed was 36,000 persons (seasonally-adjusted).

For the national average, the unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) reported a decline of 0.3 percentage points from 8.5 percent in September to 8.2 percent in October. The reason for this fall in the unemployment rate was due to the increase in the employment level in Canada. The total employment level (seasonally-adjusted) grew by 30,000 persons, while the total unemployed in this country declined by 36,000 persons. The remaining 6,000 persons withdrew from the labour force. The ultimate end result was a large fall in the number of unemployed persons, along with a positive growth pattern of 30,000 persons in the employment level. This growth of employment shows a positive sign that the job markets in Canada are improving. However, more than just one month's figure is needed to develop a strong trend for the future.

The actual unemployment rate in Nova Scotia (unemployment rate with no seasonally-adjusted calculations) increased by 0.3 percentage points from 9.0 percent in September to 9.3 percent in October. The reason for the increase in the actual unemployment rate was due to the increase in both the employment level and the unemployment level in this province. The employed persons grew by 3,000, while the total unemployed persons grew by 2,000 persons. This reaction of both unemployed and employed levels, along with the decline of 4,000 persons in the labour force, caused the increase in the actual unemployment rate. The total unemployed in actual terms was 33,000 persons, while in comparison to a year ago at this time the level was 32,000 persons for Nova Scotia.

Across the province there were both increases and decreases in the unemployment rates (See Table 8). However, there were only two regions to report a decline in their unemployment rates (See Table 8). The highest increase in the unemployment rate was in Halifax County with an increase of 1.3 percentage points from last month's figure, but the Cape Breton area still has the highest unemployment rate at 13.8 percent. In regard to their

Across the province there were both increases and decreases in the unemployment rates (See Table 8). However, there were only two regions to report a decline in their unemployment rates (See Table 8). The highest increase in the unemployment rate was in Halifax County with an increase of 1.3 percentage points from last month's figure, but the Cape Breton area still has the highest unemployment rate at 13.8 percent. In regard to their

participation rates, all the regions that reported increases in their unemployment rates also reported increases in their participation rates. This feature shows a strong total labour force, but weak job markets within the province.

¹The variances between actual and seasonally-adjusted data from month to month in the labour force survey is attributable to the seasonal factor being particularly strong during specific times of the year. The seasonal factor (as calculated from examining past labour force data for the province) must be removed from the actual figure in order to discern the expected or normal change in the monthly labour force figures relative to those in the previous and preceding months. One can then determine movement in the labour force due to cyclical and irregular economic factors apart from the fluctuations caused by non-economic and seasonal factors such as climate, crop cycles, holidays and vacations.

TABLE 1: - SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

(ACTUAL)

	Population (000's)	Labour Force (000's)	Employed (000's)	Unemployed (000's)	Unemploy- ment Rate (%)	Participa- tion Rate (%)
<u>AVERAGE 1975</u>	578	320	295	25	7.8	55.3
1976 - JAN.	585	315	287	29	9.1	53.9
FEB.	586	315	286	29	9.2	53.7
MAR.	587	314	284	30	9.5	53.4
APR.	588	319	286	33	10.3	54.3
MAY	589	325	294	31	9.5	55.2
JUNE	590	331	302	30	8.9	56.2
JULY	591	344	311	33	9.6	58.2
AUG.	593	343	310	33	9.5	57.8
SEPT.	594	328	297	32	9.4	55.3
OCT.	595	329	298	32	9.6	55.4
NOV.	596	328	294	34	10.2	55.1
DEC.	597	324	292	32	10.0	54.3
<u>AVERAGE 1976</u>	591	326	295	31	9.6	55.2
1977 - JAN.	598	310	276	34	11.1	51.9
FEB.	599	316	274	42	13.2	52.7
MAR.	600	324	281	43	13.2	54.0
APR.	601	324	283	41	12.7	54.0
MAY	602	335	300	35	10.4	55.7
JUNE	603	342	309	33	9.6	56.8
JULY	603	356	321	35	9.8	59.0
AUG.	605	357	325	33	9.2	59.1
SEPT.	605	338	305	33	9.7	55.8
OCT.	606	336	304	32	9.4	55.3
NOV.	607	334	301	33	10.0	55.0
DEC.	608	329	296	33	10.1	54.2
<u>AVERAGE 1977</u>	603	333	298	36	10.7	55.3
1978 - JAN.	609	323	285	38	11.7	53.0
FEB.	610	326	287	39	11.9	53.4
MAR.	610	328	286	42	12.9	53.8
APR.	611	339	297	43	12.6	55.5
MAY	612	348	310	37	10.8	56.8
JUNE	613	356	321	35	9.7	58.0
JULY	614	371	332	39	10.6	60.4
AUG.	615	366	331	34	9.4	59.4
SEPT.	616	350	318	31	9.0	56.7
OCT.	617	354	321	33	9.3	57.4

TABLE 2: - SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

(SEASONALLY-ADJUSTED)

	Labour Force (000's)	Employed (000's)	Unemployed (000's)	Unemploy- ment Rate (%)	Participa- tion Rate (%)
<u>AVERAGE 1975</u>	320	295	25	7.8	55.4
1976 - JAN.	328	302	26	7.9	56.1
FEB.	329	304	25	7.6	56.1
MAR.	328	301	27	8.2	55.9
APR.	329	299	30	9.1	56.0
MAY	320	289	31	9.7	54.3
JUNE	323	289	34	10.5	54.7
JULY	322	291	31	9.6	54.5
AUG.	326	290	36	11.0	55.0
SEPT.	327	293	34	10.4	55.1
OCT.	331	295	36	10.9	55.6
NOV.	330	293	37	11.2	55.6
DEC.	328	296	32	9.8	54.9
<u>AVERAGE 1976</u>	326	295	31	9.6	55.2
1977 - JAN.	322	290	32	9.9	53.8
FEB.	326	290	36	11.0	54.4
MAR.	334	295	39	11.7	55.7
APR.	331	294	37	11.2	55.1
MAY	331	296	35	10.6	55.0
JUNE	334	297	37	11.1	55.4
JULY	335	301	34	10.1	55.6
AUG.	340	305	35	10.3	56.2
SEPT.	336	301	35	10.4	55.5
OCT.	336	300	36	10.7	55.4
NOV.	337	301	36	10.7	55.5
DEC.	333	299	34	10.2	54.8
<u>AVERAGE 1977</u>	333	297	36	10.6	55.2
1978 - JAN.	336	300	36	10.7	55.2
FEB.	339	304	35	10.3	55.6
MAR.	339	301	38	11.2	55.6
APR.	346	308	38	11.0	56.6
MAY	343	306	37	10.8	56.0
JUNE	346	309	37	10.7	56.4
JULY	349	311	38	10.9	56.8
AUG.	347	311	36	10.4	56.4
SEPT.	347	313	34	9.8	56.3
OCT.	352	316	36	10.2	57.1

TABLE 3: - ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY-ADJUSTED LABOUR FORCE DATA

	LABOUR FORCE (000's)		EMPLOYED (000's)		UNEMPLOYED (000's)		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)		PARTICIPATION RATE (%)	
	Actual	Seasonally- Adjusted	Actual	Seasonally- Adjusted	Actual	Seasonally- Adjusted	Actual	Seasonally- Adjusted	Actual	Seasonally- Adjusted
CANADA	11,079	11,100	10,282	10,190	798	910	7.2	8.2	62.6	62.7
	11,112	11,106	10,258	10,160	854	946	7.7	8.5	62.9	62.9
NOVA SCOTIA	354	352	321	316	33	36	9.3	10.2	57.4	57.1
	350	347	318	313	31	34	9.0	9.8	56.7	56.3
NEW BRUNSWICK	288	283	258	248	31	35	10.7	12.4	56.4	55.4
	291	282	260	246	31	36	10.6	12.8	56.9	55.2
NEW- FOUNDLAND	204	202	175	168	30	34	14.6	16.8	52.8	52.2
	208	201	178	167	30	34	14.9	16.9	53.9	51.9
P.E.I.	54	53	49	48	4	5	8.3	9.9	59.6	58.9
	55	53	50	48	5	5	8.4	10.1	60.6	58.9
QUEBEC	2,863	2,872	2,595	2,573	268	299	9.4	10.4	59.3	59.5
	2,888	2,880	2,598	2,567	290	313	10.0	10.9	59.9	59.7
ONTARIO	4,211	2,242	3,953	3,943	259	299	6.1	7.0	65.3	65.8
	4,224	4,250	3,937	3,933	286	317	6.8	7.5	65.6	66.0

TABLE 4: - LABOUR FORCE BY AGE AND SEX

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

<u>Labour Force</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Nova Scotia</u>	<u>New Brunswick</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>
Total	11,079	354	288	2,863	4,211
Male	6,755	213	179	1,787	2,520
Female	4,324	141	110	1,076	1,692
<u>Age Categories</u>					
15 - 24 years	2,872	101	84	742	1,030
25 and over	8,207	253	204	2,121	3,182
15 - 19 years	1,140	38	31	257	428
20 - 24 years	1,732	62	54	485	602
25 - 44 years	5,146	162	133	1,369	1,965
45 - 64 years	2,869	85	67	709	1,141
65 and over	192	6	4	43	75

The monthly labour force survey estimates that the labour force in Nova Scotia was 354,000 in October. This level is an increase of 4,000 persons over September's figure, while in comparison to a year ago at this time, the labour force has increased by 18,000 persons. For the sex breakdown, the male sector reported a decline of 3,000 persons, while the female sector had an increase of 7,000 persons.

In the age group distribution, there were only two age groups to report a decline, and they were 20 - 24 years of age and 65 and over. Both of the above age groups had a fall of 1,000 persons. For the remaining age groups, 15 - 24 years of age and 15 - 19 years of age, both had an increase of 2,000 persons, followed by the age groups 25 and over, and 25 - 44 years, both reporting an increase of 1,000 persons. The 45 - 64 age group had no change over the month period.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 5: - EMPLOYMENT BY AGE AND SEX

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

<u>Employed</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Nova Scotia</u>	<u>New Brunswick</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>
Total	10,282	321	258	2,595	3,953
Male	6,351	196	163	1,640	2,399
Female	3,931	125	95	955	1,553
<u>Age Categories</u>					
15 - 24 years	2,504	84	69	625	911
25 and over	7,777	238	189	1,970	3,042
15 - 19 years	955	30	24	204	363
20 - 24 years	1,549	54	45	421	547
25 - 44 years	4,852	150	122	1,269	1,868
45 - 64 years	2,737	81	63	660	1,100
65 and over	188	6	4	41	74

Actual employment during October was 321,000, an increase of 3,000 persons over September's figure. For the sex breakdown, the male sector had a decline of 3,000 persons, while the female sector reported an increase of 6,000 persons.

For employment by age, there were two age groups to report a decline in their levels. They were the groups 20 - 24 years of age and 65 and over both having a decline of 1,000 persons. For the remaining age groups, 25 and over had an increase of 3,000 persons, both 15 - 19 years of age and 25 - 44 years of age had increases of 2,000 persons, while 15 - 24 years of age reported an increase of 1,000 persons. The age group 45 - 64 years remained constant for the month period.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 6: - EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

EMPLOYED (By Industry)	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
TOTAL	10,282	321	258	2,595	3,953
<u>Goods-producing</u>					
Agriculture	520	8	6	76	142
Other Primary	275	16	12	67	47
Manufacturing	2,024	48	42	589	975
Construction	698	22	22	151	255
<u>Service-producing</u>					
Transportation, Comm. & Other Utilities	887	27	26	249	286
Trade	1,754	59	47	423	665
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	570	16	10	139	249
Community Business & Personal Services	2,876	93	73	731	1,090
Public Administration	677	31	19	170	243

For the goods-producing sector for the month of October, there were no industries to report an increase in their figures. The largest decline was in manufacturing with 2,000 persons. All other industries in the goods-producing sector reported losses of 1,000 persons.

In the service-producing sector there was only one industry to report a decline in its figures, which was transportation with a fall of 2,000 persons. In the other industries, trade had the highest increase with 5,000 persons, followed by personal services with 2,000 persons, and finance with 1,000 persons. The public administration sector remained constant over the month period at 31,000 persons.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 7: - EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

EMPLOYED (By Occupation)	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
TOTAL	10,282	321	258	2,595	3,953
Managerial	2,310	69	51	614	886
Clerical	1,744	49	40	454	720
Sales	1,031	36	26	258	390
Service	1,314	45	36	323	507
Primary Occupations	703	21	16	121	178
Processing	1,623	46	39	452	709
Construction	720	26	25	166	253
Transportation	444	17	13	110	153
Materials Handling & Other Crafts	392	13	11	97	157

Total employment in all occupations reported an increase of 3,000 persons for October. However, there were only two occupations to report an increase, which were sales with 3,000 persons and construction with 1,000 persons. For the remaining occupations, service had the largest decline with 4,000 persons, followed by both managerial and primary occupations with a fall of 2,000 persons and clerical with 1,000 persons. For processing, transportation and materials handling, there were no changes.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 8

Labour Force Data For Economic Regions
Within Nova Scotia
October, 1978

Unemployment Rates

	<u>October</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Economic Region (Group 6)	13.8	13.6	+ 0.2
Economic Region (Group 7)	7.7	9.0	- 1.3
Economic Region (Group 8)	6.7	6.7	-
Economic Region (Group 9)	7.6	7.9	- 0.3
Economic Region (Group 10)	8.9	7.6	+ 1.3
Halifax Metropolitan Area	9.0	8.0	+ 1.0

Participation Rates

	<u>October</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Economic Region (Group 6)	52.0	50.9	+ 1.1
Economic Region (Group 7)	53.5	53.7	- 0.2
Economic Region (Group 8)	54.0	54.2	- 0.2
Economic Region (Group 9)	52.8	55.6	- 2.8
Economic Region (Group 10)	65.8	63.7	+ 2.1
Halifax Metropolitan Area	67.1	64.5	+ 2.5

Economic Region (Group 6) includes all of Cape Breton Island.

Economic Region (Group 7) includes the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland and Pictou.

Economic Region (Group 8) includes the counties of Annapolis, Hants and Kings.

Economic Region (Group 9) includes the counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth.

Economic Region (Group 10) includes the county of Halifax.

TABLE 9

TOTAL LABOUR FORCE BREAKDOWN FOR ECONOMIC REGIONS

WITHIN NOVA SCOTIA

OCTOBER, 1978

(000's)

	Population	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate %	Participation Rate %
Economic Region (Group 6)	125	65	56	9	13.8	52.0
Economic Region (Group 7)	110	59	54	5	7.7	53.5
Economic Region (Group 8)	72	39	36	-	6.7	54.0
Economic Region (Group 9)	90	47	44	4	7.6	52.8
Economic Region (Group 10)	216	142	130	13	8.9	65.8
Halifax Metropolitan Area	181	121	110	11	9.0	67.1

Economic Region (Group 6) includes all of Cape Breton Island.
 Economic Region (Group 7) includes the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland and Pictou.
 Economic Region (Group 8) includes the counties of Annapolis, Hants and Kings.
 Economic Region (Group 9) includes the counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth.
 Economic Region (Group 10) includes the county of Halifax.

APPENDIX

Statistical Note:

The labour force, employment, unemployment, unemployment rate, participation rate, employment by industry and sub-provincial data contained in the Labour Force Report are estimates, which are derived from Statistics Canada's monthly Labour Force Survey. The reliability of these estimates is indicated by a letter. The letter "a" indicates the highest degree of reliability, "b", "c", etc., indicate decreasing levels of reliability. Reliability letters apply to all preceding months' data in each category. In 95 out of 100 cases, the percent of estimates at 1 Standard Deviation are: a ... 0.0-0.5; b ... 0.6-10.0; c ... 1.1-1.5; d ... 2.6-5.0; e ... 5.1-10.0; f ... 10.1-16.5; g ... 16.6-25.0. (Seasonally-adjusted estimates exclude seasonal movements from each month's data but include irregular and long-term cyclical fluctuations.)

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The data and analysis presented in the foregoing tables are only intended as an overall insight into labour force activity and composition. A certain amount or more detailed information is available upon request from the Nova Scotia Department of Labour.

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HIGHLIGHTS

<u>NOVA SCOTIA</u>	<u>1978</u>	
	<u>October to November Changes</u>	
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Seasonally-Adjusted</u>
Labour Force	- 3.0	-
Employed	- 5.0	- 1.0
Unemployed	+ 2.0	+ 1.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	+ 0.6	+ 0.3
Participation Rate (%)	- 0.6	- 0.1

ANALYSIS ¹

November saw the Nova Scotia unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) increase by 0.3 percentage points from 10.2 percent in October to 10.5 percent in November. A year ago at this time, the rate was 10.7 percent. The reason for the increase in the unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) was caused by the decline in the employment figure of 1,000 persons, which resulted in an increase of 1,000 persons for the unemployed total. The total labour force remained constant at 352,000 persons over the month period. This loss of jobs and the constant level of the total labour force ultimately caused the unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) to increase. The total number unemployed (seasonally-adjusted) was 37,000 persons, while in comparison to a year ago at this time, the rate (seasonally-adjusted) was 36,000 persons in Nova Scotia.

For the national average, the unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) reported an increase of 0.1 percentage points from 8.2 percent in October to 8.3 percent in November. The reason for this increase was caused by the increase in the labour force of 32,000 persons, with only 23,000 persons finding jobs. This leaves 9,000 persons without jobs from the total increase of 32,000 persons in the labour force. The total number unemployed in Canada (seasonally-adjusted) was 919,000 persons compared to 910,000 persons last month. The actual number (the real number of people unemployed with no seasonally-adjusted calculations) for Canada was 850,000 persons in November compared to 798,000 last month.

The actual unemployment rate in Nova Scotia (unemployment rate with no seasonally-adjusted calculations) increased by 0.6 percentage points from 9.3 percent in October to 9.9 percent in November. The reason for this increase was caused by the loss of 5,000 jobs in the employment total from last month. From this loss of jobs, 3,000 persons withdrew from the labour force, while the remaining 2,000 persons were counted as unemployed. The total number of actual unemployed (the real number of persons unemployed with no seasonally-adjusted calculations) was 35,000 persons, while in comparison to a year ago at this time the number was 33,000 persons.

Across the province there were only two areas to report a decline in their actual unemployment rate, and they were Halifax county and Halifax metropolitan area (See Table 8). The highest increase was found in the South Shore around to Digby with an increase of 2.6 percentage points and the lowest increase was found in Cape Breton with a plus 0.7 percentage

points. The reason for these increases was due to a fall in employment around the province. The important question here is, how much of this fall in employment was due to the seasonal factor of the provincial economy?

The feature for this month's labour force survey from Statistics Canada is entitled "The Labour Force Activities of Divorced or Separated Persons." For further information on this article see Statistics Canada's publication entitled "The Labour Force Survey", Catalogue No. 71-001 or contact the Nova Scotia Department of Labour, Economics and Research Division (Phone: 424-4313).

¹The variances between actual and seasonally-adjusted data from month to month in the labour force survey is attributable to the seasonal factor being particularly strong during specific times of the year. The seasonal factor (as calculated from examining past labour force data for the province) must be removed from the actual figure in order to discern the expected or normal change in the monthly labour force figures relative to those in the previous and preceding months. One can then determine movement in the labour force due to cyclical and irregular economic factors apart from the fluctuations caused by non-economic and seasonal factors such as climate, crop cycles, holidays and vacations.

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(ACTUAL)

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TABLE 2: - SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

(SEASONALLY-ADJUSTED)

	Labour Force (000's)	Employed (000's)	Unemployed (000's)	Unemploy- ment Rate (%)	Participa- tion Rate (%)
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JULY	349	311	38	10.9	56.8
AUG.	347	311	36	10.4	56.4
SEPT.	347	313	34	9.8	56.3
OCT.	352	316	36	10.2	57.1
NOV.	352	315	37	10.5	57.0

TABLE 3: - ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY-ADJUSTED LABOUR FORCE DATA

		LABOUR FORCE (000's)		EMPLOYED (000's)		UNEMPLOYED (000's)		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)		PARTICIPATION RATE (%)	
		Actual	Seasonally- Adjusted	Actual	Seasonally- Adjusted	Actual	Seasonally- Adjusted	Actual	Seasonally- Adjusted	Actual	Seasonally- Adjusted
CANADA	NOV. OCT.	11,050 11,079	11,132 11,100	10,201 10,282	10,213 10,190	850 798	919 910	7.7 7.2	8.3 8.2	62.4 62.6	62.8 62.7
NOVA SCOTIA	NOV. OCT.	351 354	352 352	316 321	315 316	35 33	37 36	9.9 9.3	10.5 10.2	56.8 57.4	57.0 57.1
NEW BRUNSWICK	NOV. OCT.	283 288	286 283	252 258	252 248	31 31	34 35	11.1 10.7	11.9 12.4	55.3 56.4	55.9 55.4
NEW- FOUNDLAND	NOV. OCT.	198 204	200 202	167 175	167 168	31 30	33 34	15.7 14.6	16.5 16.8	51.1 52.8	51.5 52.2
P.E.I.	NOV. OCT.	51 54	53 53	46 49	47 48	6 4	6 5	11.0 8.3	11.1 9.9	50.3 59.6	58.2 58.9
QUEBEC	NOV. OCT.	2,857 2,863	2,875 2,872	2,581 2,595	2,577 2,573	276 268	298 299	9.7 9.4	10.4 10.4	59.2 59.3	59.6 59.5
ONTARIO	NOV. OCT.	4,237 4,211	4,267 4,242	3,959 3,953	3,955 3,943	278 259	312 299	6.6 6.1	7.3 7.0	65.6 65.3	66.1 65.8

TABLE 4: - LABOUR FORCE BY AGE AND SEX

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

<u>Labour Force</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Nova Scotia</u>	<u>New Brunswick</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>
Total	11,050	351	283	2,857	4,237
Male	6,728	214	174	1,779	2,528
Female	4,322	137	109	1,078	1,709
<u>Age Categories</u>					
15 - 24 years	2,875	100	81	755	1,043
25 and over	8,175	251	202	2,102	3,194
15 - 19 years	1,145	38	30	266	438
20 - 24 years	1,731	62	51	488	605
25 - 44 years	5,142	161	131	1,365	1,973
45 - 64 years	2,852	84	67	697	1,148
65 and over	180	6	4	40	73

The monthly labour force survey estimates that the labour force in Nova Scotia was 351,000 in November. This level is a decrease of 3,000 persons over October's figure, while in comparison to a year ago at this time, the labour force has increased by 17,000 persons. For the sex breakdown for November, the male sector reported an increase of 1,000 persons, while the female sector had a decline of 4,000 persons.

In the age group distribution, there were no age groups to report any increases. There were several age groups who reported declines in their levels. The largest decline was the 25 and over age group with 2,000 persons, while 15 - 24 years of age, 25 - 44 years of age and 45 - 64 years age group all had decreases of 1,000 persons. The remaining age groups reported no change over the month period.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 5: - EMPLOYMENT BY AGE AND SEX

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

<u>Employed</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Nova Scotia</u>	<u>New Brunswick</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>
Total	10,201	316	252	2,581	3,959
Male	6,278	196	158	1,624	2,390
Female	3,922	121	94	956	1,569
<u>Age Categories</u>					
15 - 24 years	2,474	83	66	623	915
25 and over	7,726	233	185	1,958	3,044
15 - 19 years	941	30	23	206	367
20 - 24 years	1,534	53	43	417	548
25 - 44 years	4,829	148	119	1,263	1,869
45 - 64 years	2,719	79	62	656	1,102
65 and over	178	6	4	39	73

Actual employment during November was 316,000, a decrease of 5,000 persons over October's figure. For the sex breakdown, the male sector had no change from October at 196,000 persons, while the female sector reported a decline of 4,000 persons.

For employment by age, there were no age groups to report an increase in their levels. There were several age groups to report declines this month. The largest decline was found in the age group 25 and over with 5,000 persons, followed by the group 25 - 44 years and 45 - 64 years with both having a decline of 2,000 persons, and finally, the group 15 - 24 years and 20 - 24 years both having a fall of 1,000 persons. The remaining age groups 15 - 19 years and 65 and over had no change over the month period.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 6: - EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

EMPLOYED (By Industry)	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
TOTAL	10,201	316	252	2,581	3,959
<u>Goods-producing</u>					
Agriculture	469	7	5	66	137
Other Primary	260	14	12	61	44
Manufacturing	2,028	47	39	592	991
Construction	678	22	20	143	246
<u>Service-producing</u>					
Transportation, Comm. & Other Utilities	881	30	26	242	283
Trade	1,793	58	49	441	682
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	563	15	10	131	250
Community Business & Personal Services	2,854	92	73	734	1,080
Public Administration	674	30	19	170	245

For the goods-producing sector for the month of November, there were no industries to report an increase in their figures. The largest decline was in other primary with 2,000 persons. All other industries in the goods-producing sector reported losses of 1,000 persons, except construction which remained constant.

In the service-producing sector there was only one industry to report an increase in its figures, which was transportation with 3,000 persons. All other industries reported losses of 1,000 persons each.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 7: - EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

EMPLOYED (By Occupation)	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
TOTAL	10,201	316	252	2,581	3,959
Managerial	2,328	70	52	630	886
Clerical	1,759	48	40	451	732
Sales	1,041	36	27	259	399
Service	1,298	44	35	315	503
Primary Occupations	632	19	14	105	169
Processing	1,616	43	36	450	720
Construction	701	26	23	159	244
Transportation	427	17	12	110	145
Materials Handling & Other Crafts	400	14	12	103	160

Total employment in all occupations reported a decrease of 5,000 persons for November. However, there were two occupations to report an increase, which were managerial and material handling, with 1,000 persons in each occupation. For the remaining occupations, processing had the largest decline of 3,000 persons, followed by primary occupations with 2,000 persons, and finally, clerical and service both having a decline of 1,000 persons. The remaining occupations reported no changes in their figures over the month period.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 8

Labour Force Data For Economic Regions
Within Nova Scotia
November, 1978

Unemployment Rates

	<u>November</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Economic Region (Group 6)	14.5	13.8	+ 0.7
Economic Region (Group 7)	8.9	7.7	+ 1.2
Economic Region (Group 8)	3.8	6.7	+ 2.1
Economic Region (Group 9)	10.2	7.6	+ 2.6
Economic Region (Group 10)	8.3	8.9	- 0.6
Halifax Metropolitan Area	8.7	9.0	- 0.3

Participation Rates

	<u>November</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Economic Region (Group 6)	51.4	52.0	- 0.6
Economic Region (Group 7)	51.9	53.5	- 1.6
Economic Region (Group 8)	51.6	54.0	- 2.4
Economic Region (Group 9)	54.1	52.8	+ 1.3
Economic Region (Group 10)	65.5	65.8	- 0.3
Halifax Metropolitan Area	66.6	67.1	- 0.5

Economic Region (Group 6) includes all of Cape Breton Island.
Economic Region (Group 7) includes the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Pictou.
Economic Region (Group 8) includes the counties of Annapolis, Hants and Kings.
Economic Region (Group 9) includes the counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth.
Economic Region (Group 10) includes the county of Halifax.

TABLE 9

TOTAL LABOUR FORCE BREAKDOWN FOR ECONOMIC REGIONS

WITHIN NOVA SCOTIA

NOVEMBER, 1978

(000's)

	Population	Labour Force	Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment Rate %		Participation Rate %	
			Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Rate %	Rate %	Rate %	Rate %
Economic Region (Group 6)	122	63	54	9	9	14.5	14.5	51.4	51.4	51.4
Economic Region (Group 7)	112	58	52	5	5	8.9	8.9	51.9	51.9	51.9
Economic Region (Group 8)	72	37	34	-	-	8.8	8.8	51.6	51.6	51.6
Economic Region (Group 9)	90	49	44	5	5	10.2	10.2	54.1	54.1	54.1
Economic Region (Group 10)	217	142	130	12	12	8.3	8.3	65.5	65.5	65.5
Halifax Metropolitan Area	184	123	112	11	11	8.7	8.7	66.6	66.6	66.6

Economic Region (Group 6) includes all of Cape Breton Island.

Economic Region (Group 7) includes the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Pictou.

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Economic Region (Group 10) includes the county of Halifax.

APPENDIX

Statistical Note:

The labour force, employment, unemployment, unemployment rate, participation rate, employment by industry and sub-provincial data contained in the Labour Force Report are estimates, which are derived from Statistics Canada's monthly Labour Force Survey. The reliability of these estimates is indicated by a letter. The letter "a" indicates the highest degree of reliability, "b", "c", etc., indicate decreasing levels of reliability. Reliability letters apply to all preceding months' data in each category. In 95 out of 100 cases, the percent of estimates at 1 Standard Deviation are: a ... 0.0-0.5; b ... 0.6-10.0; c ... 1.1-1.5; d ... 2.6-5.0; e ... 5.1-10.0; f ... 10.1-16.5; g ... 16.6-25.0. (Seasonally-adjusted estimates exclude seasonal movements from each month's data but include irregular and long-term cyclical fluctuations.)

DECEMBER

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INFORMATION BULLETIN



Province of Nova Scotia

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Current Labour Force Statistics in Nova Scotia

DECEMBER, 1978



ISSN 0382-1102

ECONOMICS & RESEARCH DIVISION

FOREWORD

The monthly reviews, in summary form, Provincial and National adjustments in the labour force activity during the year including a year-over-year analysis.

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained from a sample survey of households conducted by Statistics Canada. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to a specific week covered by the survey each month. The survey sample represents all persons in the population 15 years of age and over residing in Canada with the exception of those in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces. These excluded categories amount to about three percent of the total population 15 years of age and over.

The data and analysis presented in the foregoing tables are only intended as an overall insight into labour force activity and composition. A certain amount or more detailed information is available upon request from the Nova Scotia Department of Labour.

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Table 1: - Summary of Labour Force Characteristics for Nova Scotia (Actual Data)
Table 2: - Summary of Labour Force Characteristics for Nova Scotia (Seasonally-Adjusted)
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Table 4: - Labour Force by Age and Sex
Table 5: - Employment by Age and Sex
Table 6: - Employment by Industry
Table 7: - Employment by Occupation
Table 8: - Labour Force Data for Economic Regions Within Nova Scotia
Table 9: - Total Labour Force Breakdown for Economic Regions Within Nova Scotia
Appendix: - Statistical Note

HIGHLIGHTS

<u>NOVA SCOTIA</u>	<u>1978</u>	
	<u>November to</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>December Changes</u> <u>Seasonally-Adjusted</u>
Labour Force	- 2,000	+ 2,000
Employed	- 2,000	+ 2,000
Unemployed	- 1,000	-
Unemployment Rate (%)	-	-
Participation Rate (%)	- 0.4	+ 0.2

ANALYSIS¹

December saw the Nova Scotia unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) remain constant at 10.5 percent from November to December. A year ago at this time the rate was 10.2 percent. The reason for this constant level for the unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) was caused by the increase in the labour force by 2,000 persons, followed by an increase in the employment level by 2,000 persons. The end result was no change in the unemployment figures from November to December at 37,000 persons (seasonally-adjusted). In comparison to a year ago at this time, the number of unemployed persons (seasonally-adjusted) increased by 3,000 persons from 34,000 in December of 1977 to 37,000 in December of 1978.

For the national average, the unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) reported a decrease of 0.2 percentage points from 8.3 percent in November to 8.1 percent in December. The main reason for this fall in the unemployment rate was caused by the fact that the Canadian economy was not only strong enough to absorb the increase in the labour force, but to find 11,000 more new jobs for those persons who were unemployed last month. The total labour force (seasonally-adjusted) grew by 47,000 persons, while the total number employed grew by 58,000 persons (seasonally-adjusted). This increase in the employment level caused the unemployment level to fall by 11,000 persons.

However, the actual number of persons unemployed (the real number of people unemployed with no seasonally-adjusted calculations) for Canada increased by 20,000 persons from 850,000 in November to 870,000 in December. This movement in the unemployed figures caused the actual unemployment rate (unemployment rate with no seasonally-adjusted calculations) for Canada to increase by 0.2 percentage points from 7.7 percent in November to 7.9 percent in December.

For Nova Scotia this actual unemployment rate reported no change over the month period between November and December at 9.9 percent. This constant level was caused by the fact that 2,000 persons who were employed last month left the labour force causing the labour force to fall by 2,000 persons. Also, the total number of unemployed persons declined by 1,000 persons from 35,000 in November to 34,000 in December. This fact that the unemployment rate remained constant was due to the number of persons leaving the labour force and not the economic conditions of the provincial economy.

Across the province there was only one region to report an increase in its actual unemployment rates, which was the Valley region (Economic Region Group 8). All other regions had declines in their levels. (See Table 8). The largest decline was found in Economic Region Group 9 with a fall of 2.4 percentage points and the lowest decline was reported by Economic Region

Group 7 with a minus 0.1 percentage point. Cape Breton and the Valley region were the only areas that were above the provincial actual unemployment rate of 9.9 percent; all other regions were below. (See Table 8). Cape Breton even with a decline of 0.2 percentage points for its unemployment rate still had the highest unemployment rate at 14.3 percent for the economic regions within the province.

The feature for this month's labour force survey from Statistics Canada is the article on the discouraged worker entitled, "Persons Not in the Labour Force - Job Search Activities and the Desire for Employment." For further information on this article, see Statistics Canada's publication entitled, "The Labour Force Survey", Catalogue No. 71-001, for December, 1978, or contact the Nova Scotia Department of Labour, Economics and Research Division. (Phone: 424-4313).

Note: As of January, 1979, Statistics Canada will publish its new revised figures for the monthly Labour Force Survey. These revised estimates in the survey are calculated on a new base year, 1976 Census. Therefore, the present estimates will not be comparable to the revised estimates because the base year for the present estimates is the 1971 Census. On a later date Statistics Canada will publish the revised historical data back to 1966 in Catalogue No. 71-201 and 71-529.

¹The variances between actual and seasonally-adjusted data from month to month in the labour force survey is attributable to the seasonal factor being particularly strong during specific times of the year. The seasonal factor (as calculated from examining past labour force data for the province) must be removed from the actual figure in order to discern the expected or normal change in the monthly labour force figures relative to those in the previous and preceding months. One can then determine movement in the labour force due to cyclical and irregular economic factors apart from the fluctuations caused by non-economic and seasonal factors such as climate, crop cycles, holidays and vacations.

TABLE 1: - SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

(ACTUAL)

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MAR.	339	301	38	11.2	55.6
APR.	346	308	38	11.0	56.6
MAY	343	306	37	10.8	56.0
JUNE	346	309	37	10.7	56.4
JULY	349	311	38	10.9	56.8
AUG.	347	311	36	10.4	56.4
SEPT.	347	313	34	9.8	56.3
OCT.	352	316	36	10.2	57.1
NOV.	352	315	37	10.5	57.0
DEC.	354	317	37	10.5	57.2
<u>AVERAGE 1978</u>	347	310	37	10.6	56.4

TABLE 4: - LABOUR FORCE BY AGE AND SEX

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

<u>Labour Force</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Nova Scotia</u>	<u>New Brunswick</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>
Total	11,011	349	276	2,837	4,242
Male	6,699	214	170	1,759	2,533
Female	4,312	135	107	1,078	1,710
<u>Age Categories</u>					
15 - 24 years	2,866	98	78	750	1,043
25 and over	8,145	251	198	2,087	3,199
15 - 19 years	1,136	38	29	263	434
20 - 24 years	1,729	61	49	487	609
25 - 44 years	5,131	160	130	1,358	1,978
45 - 64 years	2,832	84	65	690	1,150
65 and over	182	6	4	38	72

The monthly labour force survey estimates that the labour force in Nova Scotia was 349,000 in December. This level is a decrease of 2,000 persons over November's figure, while in comparison to a year ago at this time, the labour force has increased by 20,000 persons. For the sex breakdown in December, the male sector grew by 2,000 persons, while the female sector had no change from November at 135,000 persons.

In the age group distribution, there were no age groups to report any increases. However, there were only three age groups to report declines in their figures. The age group 15 - 24 years of age had the largest decline with 2,000 persons, followed by 20 - 24 years of age and 25 - 44 years of age with each group having a fall of 1,000 persons. All other age groups remained constant over the month period.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 5: - EMPLOYMENT BY AGE AND SEX

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

<u>Employed</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Nova Scotia</u>	<u>New Brunswick</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>
Total	10,140	314	243	2,540	3,965
Male	6,208	194	150	1,579	2,389
Female	3,932	120	93	960	1,575
<u>Age Categories</u>					
15 - 24 years	2,454	82	62	610	919
25 and over	7,681	232	181	1,929	3,046
15 - 19 years	931	29	22	198	365
20 - 24 years	1,528	53	40	412	554
25 - 44 years	4,808	146	118	1,249	1,868
45 - 64 years	2,694	80	60	642	1,107
65 and over	179	6	4	38	71

Actual employment during December was 314,000, a decrease of 2,000 persons over November's figure. For the sex breakdown, the male sector had a decline of 2,000 persons, while the female sector reported a fall of 1,000 persons.

For employment by age, all age groups reported declines in their levels except the 20 - 24 years age group and 65 and over. Both of these age groups remained constant over the month period. The largest decline was the age group 25 - 44 years with 2,000 persons, while the remaining age groups all reported losses of 1,000 persons.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 6: - EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

EMPLOYED (By Industry)	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
TOTAL	10,140	314	243	2,540	3,965
<u>Goods-producing</u>					
Agriculture	450	5	4	63	136
Other Primary	250	14	10	55	48
Manufacturing	2,021	47	36	590	998
Construction	616	20	17	118	232
<u>Service-producing</u>					
Transportation, Comm. & Other Utilities	871	31	25	234	280
Trade	1,811	62	49	446	675
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	572	13	9	130	259
Community Business & Personal Service	2,885	93	73	738	1,097
Public Administration	665	29	20	167	241

For the goods-producing sector for the month of December, there were no industries to report an increase in their figures. For the agriculture and construction industries there were losses of 1,000 persons in each industry, while other primary and manufacturing had no movement in their employment levels as both industries remained constant.

In the service-producing sector there were two industries to report increases in their figures, which were trade with an upward movement of 4,000 persons, followed by service with an increase of 1,000 persons. All other industries had declines in their employment level over the month period. The largest decline was found in finance with a fall of 2,000 persons. The remaining industries showed losses of 1,000 persons.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum to the total, small variations are do to rounding procedures.

TABLE 7: - EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

<u>EMPLOYED</u> <u>(By Occupation)</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Nova</u> <u>Scotia</u>	<u>New</u> <u>Brunswick</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>
TOTAL	10,140	314	243	2,540	3,965
Managerial	2,369	71	51	634	907
Clerical	1,758	49	46	458	721
Sales	1,052	38	29	263	399
Service	1,283	43	35	302	504
Primary Occupations	598	16	12	96	166
Processing	1,632	43	33	445	744
Construction	643	24	20	136	232
Transportation	416	17	12	106	140
Materials Handling & Other Crafts	389	13	11	100	152

Total employment in all occupations reported a decrease of 2,000 persons for December. However, there were three occupations to report an increase in their employment levels, which were sales with 2,000 persons, and both managerial and clerical with 1,000 persons. For the remaining occupations, primary occupations had the large decline of 3,000 persons, followed by construction with 2,000 persons, and finally, service and materials handling both having a decline of 1,000 persons. The remaining occupations reported no change in their figures over the month period.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 8

Labour Force Data For Economic Regions
Within Nova Scotia
December, 1978

Unemployment Rates

	<u>December</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Economic Region (Group 6)	14.3	14.5	- 0.2
Economic Region (Group 7)	8.8	8.9	- 0.1
Economic Region (Group 8)	13.2	8.8	+ 4.4
Economic Region (Group 9)	7.8	10.2	- 2.4
Economic Region (Group 10)	8.1	8.3	- 0.2
Halifax Metropolitan Area	8.0	8.7	- 0.7

Participation Rates

	<u>December</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Economic Region (Group 6)	50.7	51.4	- 0.7
Economic Region (Group 7)	52.3	51.9	+ 0.4
Economic Region (Group 8)	51.3	51.6	- 0.3
Economic Region (Group 9)	52.9	54.1	- 1.2
Economic Region (Group 10)	65.2	65.5	- 0.3
Halifax Metropolitan Area	66.2	66.6	- 0.4

Economic Region (Group 6) includes all of Cape Breton Island.
 Economic Region (Group 7) includes the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Pictou.
 Economic Region (Group 8) includes the counties of Annapolis, Hants and Kings.
 Economic Region (Group 9) includes the counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth.
 Economic Region (Group 10) includes the county of Halifax.

TABLE 9

TOTAL LABOUR FORCE BREAKDOWN FOR ECONOMIC REGIONS

WITHIN NOVA SCOTIA

DECEMBER, 1978

(000's)

	Population	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate%	Participation Rate %
Economic Region (Group 6)	120	61	52	9	14.3	50.7
Economic Region (Group 7)	112	58	53	5	8.8	52.3
Economic Region (Group 8)	75	38	33	5	13.2	51.0
Economic Region (Group 9)	91	48	44	4	7.8	52.9
Economic Region (Group 10)	217	141	130	11	8.1	65.2
Halifax Metropolitan Area	184	122	112	10	8.0	66.2

Economic Region (Group 6) includes all of Cape Breton Island.
 Economic Region (Group 7) includes the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Pictou.
 Economic Region (Group 8) includes the counties of Annapolis, Hants and Kings.
 Economic Region (Group 9) includes the counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth.
 Economic Region (Group 10) includes the county of Halifax.

APPENDIX

Statistical Note:

The labour force, employment, unemployment, unemployment rate, participation rate, employment by industry and sub-provincial data contained in the Labour Force Report are estimates, which are derived from Statistics Canada's monthly Labour Force Survey. The reliability of these estimates is indicated by a letter. The letter "a" indicates the highest degree of reliability, "b", "c", etc., indicate decreasing levels of reliability. Reliability letters apply to all preceding months' data in each category. In 95 out of 100 cases, the percent of estimates at 1 Standard Deviation are: a ... 0.0-0.5; b ... 0.6-10.0; c ... 1.1-1.5; d ... 2.6-5.0; e ... 5.1-10.0; f ... 10.1-16.5; g ... 16.6-25.0. (Seasonally-adjusted estimates exclude seasonal movements from each month's data but include irregular and long-term cyclical fluctuations.)